THE TRIAL.

The Suppressed Testimony of Friday.

The Complicity of the Rebel Authorities in the Conspiracy Estab-Hahed Beyond a Doubt.

Sanders Shown to Have Been Intimate with Booth.

His Statement that He Did Not Know Booth Pronounced by One of the Witnesses to be False.

Letters and Other Evidence Showing the Existence of a Great Conspiracy.

TESTIMONY OF GENERAL GRANT.

The Complicity of Spangler, the Stage Carpenter, in Booth's Scheme.

He is Overheard Promising to Assist Booth All He Could on the Night of the Assassination.

Additional Important Testimony Taken Yesterday.

Suspicious Conduct of the Prisoner O'Laughlin in Intruding Into Secretary Stanton's House.

Further Evidence Implicating Dr. Mudd,

THE EVIDENCE ON FRIDAY.

the injunction of secrecy has been removed. A sum-mary of the principal points was forwarded in time for yesterday's Herald, but it was found impossible to send the evidence in full. Sanders has expressly denied that he ever met or knew Booth. The evidence taken on Frishowed conclusively that he did.

TESTIMONY OF HENRY VAN STEINACKER.

By Judge Advocate Holf.—Q. Have you or not for several years been in the military service of the so-called Confederate States? A. Yes, sir; I have been. Q. In what capacity? A. I was employed in the Topographical Department, ranking as engineer officer, with the pay of an engineer officer. Q. On whose staff? A. The staff of General Edward Johnson.

chason.

Q. Were you or not in the State of Virginia in the sum-ler of 1863, and at what point? A. When we came sok from Pennsylvania, after the battle of Gettysburg, was ordered with another engineer lieutecant, who was ery sick, to convey him to his home at Staunton, in the alley of Virginia; and from there I took my way back to

Q. Do you remember the features of Booth? A. I do not remember the features of all of them.
Q. Look at that photograph. (Handing to the witness photograph of J. Wilkes Booth.) A. There is a resemblance, but the face was fuller.
Q. You think it is the same person, but he had a fuller face than this? A. I believe it is.
Q. Did you learn at that time that it was John Wilkes Booth, the actor? A. I heard the other gentlemen call him Booth: I thought dris it was a nickname, but afterwards I found out that it was Booth.
Q. How far did you ride with those persons? A. We stayed at the tavern at the foot of the mountain until the meat day; there I got better acquainted with them.
Q. How long were you together—how many hours do you suppose? A. Eighteen or twenty hours.
Q. Did you have any free conversations in regard to public affairs while you were with him? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Will you state what Booth said to you in regard to any centemplated purpose of attack upon the President of the United States? State all that he said. A. I was asked by Booth, and by those others, too, what I thought of the probable success of the confederacy, and I told them that after such a chase as we had then got from Gettysburg, I believed it looked rather gleomy; and then Booth told me "that is nonsones; if we only act our partigibt the confederacy will gain their independence; old Abe Lincoln must go up the spout and the confederacy will gain their independence; old Abe Lincoln must go up the spout and the confederacy will gain their independence; old Abe Lincoln must go up the spout and the confederacy will gain their independence; old Abe Lincoln must go up the spout and the confederacy will gain their independence; old Abe Lincoln must go up the spout of the said as soon as the confederacy.
Q. What did you understand by the expression, he "must be killed; that I understood always.
Q. Did he state under what circumstances that would be the final resure to gain the independence on the year to the following the said that the stone what they ar

phone.

Q Was that the Stonewall brigade? A. It was at the camp of the Second Virginia re. iment.

Q. Do you or do you not know whether there was a secret meeting of rebel officers on that occasion? A. That evening there was a secret meeting, where I was not ad-

nitted.

Q. Did they state to you the purpose of that meeting, and what conclusion they reached? A. Some officer arrayads, who was about the meeting, stated to me what was the purpose of it.

Q. Was Booth in that meeting? A. I believe so; they

Q. Was Booth in that meeting? A. I believe so; they were all in together.

Q. Whas did he state to you wan the determination and purpose of that meeting? A. The purpose of the meeting was, so I was informed afterwards, to send certain offices on detechal service to Canada and the torders, and if and the soft of the meeting was, so I was informed afterwards, to send certain offices on detechal service to Canada and the torders, and, finally, by a differ the members of the Choinet and kil the Prestaint that was the main purpose; I heard that more than a thousand time, but never so much as at the time when I was informed it was the purpose of the meeting; I always considered it common braggadocto before.

Q. What was the name of the officer who gave you this account of the proceedings of the meeting? A. Lieutenant Cockerell.

Q. To what portion of the service did he belong, do

cenant Cockerell.

Q. To what portion of the service did he belong, do you know? A. To the Second Virginia regiment, I belive, and the rame company hat Coprain Bealt belonged to—the captain who was executed at Governor's Island.

Q. Was anything raid as to what part Capiain Bealt—the one afterwards executed—was to play in these movements at the North? A. Co-kerell told me Bealt was on Beauty of the Capiain and the world have of him.

North; that was the purpose.

TERTIMONY OF MS. MARY HUDSPETS.

By the Judge Advocate—Q. Where do you reside? A.

At Harlem, New York.

Q. Will you state whether or not in the month of November last you were riding in the railroad cars of New York city, the Third avenue cars, and whether you observed that there were two men in the cars that attracted your attention, one of whom, on leaving the cars, dropped a letter which you picked up? A. I was going down to the city; there were two gentlemen in the car, whether they were in or not when I got in, I am not cenfident; I overheard their conversation; they were talking most earnestly; one of them said he would leave for Washington the day after to-morrow, and the other was going to Newburg or Nowbern that night; they left the car; the man that was sitting near me pushed his hat forward and with that pushed his whiskers at the same time; they were false whiskers; the front face was much darker than it was under the whiskers.

Q. Was he a young man? A. He was young.

A. Do you think you would recognize his features again? A. I think I should.

Q. (Exhibiting to the witness the photograph of Booth) Look at that and see whether it recalls him to you? A. The face is the same; he had a scar on the right cheek.

Q. Was it on the cheek or neck? A. It was something like a bite, near the jawbone.

Q. Did you judge from his conversation that he was a man of education and culture? A. He was a man of education, and the other was not; the other's name was Johnson.

Q. Did you observe his hands? Did he seem to have been a man who had led a life of ease or not? A. The

that, and see it is the same envelop and letter. A. It is the same.

Q. Were both letters in that envelope as you now have them? Yes, sir.

The letters were then presented and read to the commission as follows:— DEAR LOUIS. The time has at last come that we have all

have. If he cambot wreak it upon the fountain head he will upon some of the blood thirsty generals. Butler would suit him. As our plans were all concocted and well arranged we separated, and as I am writing—on my way to Detroit—I will only say that all rests upon you. Yo know where to find your friends. Your disguises are so perfect and complete that without one knew your face no police telegraphic despatch would catch you. The English gen-deman, Harcourt, must not act hastily. Remember, he has ten days. Strike for your bounty; blde your time, but strike sure. Get introduced, congratuate him, listen to his stories; not many more will the brute tell to earthly friends. Do anything but fail, and meet the at the appointed place within the forninght. Enclose this note together with one of poor Leenes. I will give the reason for this when we meet. Return by Johnson. I wish I could go to you, but duty calls me to the West; you will probably hear from me in Washington. Saunders te desing us no good in Chandes.

Believe me, your brother in love, CHARLES SELBY. Believe me, your brother in love, CHARLES SELBY.

DEARRET HUSSAND—Why do you not come home? You left me for ten days only, and you now have been from home more than two weeks. In that long time only sent me one short note—a few cold words—and a check for money, which I did not require. What has come over you! Have you forgotten your wife and child? Haby calls for papa until my heart aches. We are so lonely without you. I have written to you again and again, and, as a last resource, yesterday wrote to Charlie, begging him to see you and tell you to come home. I am so ill, not able to leave my room; if I was I would go to you wherever you were, if in this world. Mamma says I must not write any more, as I am too weak. Louis, darling, do not stay away any longer from your heart broken wife.

wife.

Q. At what time in November did you pick up this envelope and these letters? A. The day General Butler left New York; I cannot tell the precise date, but General Scott told me he had left that morning.

Q. Was that after the Presidential election in November? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you do with these letters after you examined them and found their character? A. I took them first to General Scott, who asked me to read them to him; be said be thought it was of great importance, and asked me to take it to General Dix.

Q. You say the men exchanged letters. Which was

General Dix.

Q. You say the men exchanged letters. Which was giving letters to the other, the large or small man? A. They exchanged twice; the larger one gave them to the one next to him, said he handed them back, and they were exchanged aga n.

Q. Did you see more than one? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The smaller one or educated one said he would leave for Washington the second day after? A. Yes; "the day after to morrow."

No cross-examination.

No cross-examination.

BOOTH'S MOVEMENTS FROM OCTOBER, 1864, TO APRIL 14, 1866.

The Jedge Advorate offered in evidence, without objection, the following portions of a memorandum spoken of by a winess named G. W. Bunker, clerk at the National Hotel:

J. Wilker Booth was not at the National Hotel during the month of October, 1864.

He arrived there Nivember 9; occupied room 20; left on early train morning of 11th.

Arrived again November 14, and left on the 16th.

Hs next arrival was December 12; left December 17, morning train.

Arrived again November 14, and left on the 16th.

H s next arrival was December 12; left December 17, morning train.

Arrived again December 22; left 24th, afteen minutes past eleven A. M. train.

Arrived again December 31; left Janua. V 10, 1865, thirty minutes past seven P. M.

Arrived again December 32; left 25th, half past seven P. M. train; occupied room 50%.

Arrived again February 22; occupied room 231, in company with John P. H. Wentworth and John McCullough. Wentworth went into this room at the suggestion of Mr. Merrick, cierk, as they were short of rooms. Booth left February 18, afteen minutes past eight 4. M. train, closing his account of ale, inclusive; his name does not appear on the register, but another room is assigned him, and his account commences March 1, without a Venify pon the register of that date; 2d, 3d and 4th, he called at eight A. M.; 21st March, pays \$50 on account, and left on half past seven P. M. train.

Arrived March 25; room 231, to tea, and left April 1, on an afternoon train.

Arrived again April 5; room 223—Directly below Booth is registered, of that date, the name of A. Cox; residence not known; it was cut out by some one who cut out the name of Booth.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM E. WHERLER.

By the Judge Advocars—Q. Were you in Canada during the last autumn? A Yea, and

Q. When was that?

Q. When was that?

A. I cannot say whether it was in January or Pebruary, 1863; it was the first flag of truce we had, though.

Q. Did be profess to be, and seem to be, in the military sarvice of the rebels?

A. He said be had been offered a commission—anything that he was not a military man, he preferred having something more like a civil appointment, and he had taken the place of an inspector general in the rebel servies.

Q. Did he then hold that position?

A. That was what he said, that he was an inspector general, or assistant inspector general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, I think he said.

Q. The Military Department of Washington, as it is spoken of, in military parlauce, embraces the city of Washington, does it not, and did it not during the past year?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In an biraces all the fortifications on both sides?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In an biraces all the fortifications on both sides?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In an biraces all the fortifications on both sides?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In a morraces of the armies of the United States, bearing date the 4th day of March, 1864. Will you state whether or not since that time you have continued to be in command, under that ommission, of the armies of the United States?

A. I have in a companied by General Orders No. 98, March, which are appended to the record, marked Exhibit No. 6;

Cross-examined by Mr. Airxy—Q. Are you aware that the civil courts are in operation in this city—all of them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How far towards Baltimore does the Department of Washington extend?

A. I could not say exactly to what point; any troops that belong to General Augur's command, however, that he seeds out to any point would not say recommand; the commands the Department of Washington.

Q. Is any portion of the State of Maryland in the Department of Washington extend?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How far towards Baltimore does the Department of Washington extend?

A. I could be accompanied of the command; he command; he command; he command here conversed to the conf

ordized and even I have heard it down as low as a private or citizenerstood you to say that it was a subject of a veral conversation among the rebel officers. A. It was The rebel officers, as they would be sitting around their ten, doors, would be conversing on such a subject a great deal. They would be saying they would like to see his head it could be done; and have heard such things stated as that they bad certain persons undertaking it.

TESTINGNY OF SAMUEL ENAPP CHESTER.
By the Judge Advocate—Q. Your profession is that
f an actor? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Have you known J. Wilkes Booth a good many
care? A. I have known him about ten or eleven years,

people; he said on the other side.

Q. Did he mention the probable number of persons engaged in the compiracy?

A. He said there were from fifty to a hundred; he said that when he first mentioned the affair to me.

Q. Did he write to you?

A. He wrote about this speculation, and then he wrote to me again; that must have been in January.

Q. Have you those letters?

A. I never kept my letters; every Runday I devote to answering my correspondents, and generally destroy their letters then.

Q. Did he not make you any remittance with a view of enabling you to come to Washington?

A. Oh, yes, sir; after I had declined going—had refused him—I got a letter in which he told me it was sure to succeed; I wrote back that it was impossible; I would not come; then, by return mail. I think; I got another letter, with fifty dollars enclosed, saying I must come, and must be sure to be there on Saturday night; I did not go; I have not been out of New York since last summer.

Q. Can you remember the time you received the last letter, with the fifty dollars in it?

A. That was in January; I think?

Q. You say he said he had one thousand dollars to leave to your family?

A. That was before, at the first interview.

Q. Did he, at the time he sent you the first fifty dollars; mention any moret. A. In the letter he did not.

Q. Did he is his conversation? A. In his conversation after he came to New York again.

Q. What did he say then? A. When he came to New York be called on me again and asked me to take a walk with him, and I did so; he told me that he had been trying to get another party to join him named John Matthews, and when he told him what he wanted to do that the man was very much frightened, indeed, and would not join him, and he said no, he was a coward, and was not fit to live; he then asked me again to join him, and he will not to him, and to join him, and he was a heart of the head so he had he would not have eared if he had searficed him; I told him I did not think it was fright to speak in that manner; he said to how

never did.

Q. Do I understand you to say that he spoke to you of a plan to assassmate the President and to capture him?

A. To capture him.

Q. Did he say anything to you as to how he would get him off? A. No.

A sto where he would take him? A. To Richmond.

Q. As to where he would take him? A. To Richmond.

Q. He hope of there being persons on "the other hide?" A, Yes, sir.

Q. Did he ups just simply that expression, or did he

By THE JUDGE ADVOCATE—Q. I understood you to say the stated that the particular outerprise of capturing the Precident and heads of the government had been given up, and that in consequence he was selling off the horses he had bought for the purpose? A. Yes, sir.

Q. He did not state to you what mode of proceeding had been substituted for that, but simply that that one had been given up? A. He told me they had given up the affair.

Q. That it had fallen through? A. Yes, sir.

The Commission then adjourned.

THE EVIDENCE ON MONDAY.

WARRINGTON, May 16, 1865.

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN THEO. M'GOVERN.

EXAMINED BY JUDGE BOLT.

Q. Did you know J. Wilkes Booth? A. I knew him by

indicate it; it came with a sweeping blow down above.

TRSTIMONY OF WILLIAM WITHERS, JR. Q. Do you belong in the orchestra of Ford's theatre

Q. Do you belong in the orchestra of Ford's theatref A. Yes.
Q. Were you there the night of the assassination of the President! A. Yes.
Q. Did you see J. Wilkes Booth there that night? A. Yes.
Q. Did you see J. Wilkes Booth there that night? A. Yes.
Q. State what you saw. A. I had some business on the stage with the stage manager in regard to a national song I had composed; I wanted to see in what costume they were going to sing it; I learned from the manager that they would sing it in the costume they wore at the close of the piece; after that I was returning under the stage to the orchestra, when I heard the report of a pistol; I was astonished that a shot should be fired white playing the American Cousin; I never heard one before; just then I met a man running before me; I stood completely paralyzed; I did not know what was the matter; he hit me on the leg, turned me round and made two cuts at me, one on the neck and one on the side; as he went past me I said, "That is Wilkes Booth;" with that he made a rush for the door, and out he went; just then I heard the cry that the President was killed, and I asw him in the box, apparently dead.
Q. Which way did he go out of the theatre? A. Out of the back door.

CRESTANNATION BY MR. EWING.
Q. Are you accusalisted with the prisoner Snangler?

aw him in the box, apparently dead.

Q. Which way did be go out of the theatre? A. Out of the back door.

Q. Are you acquainted with the prisoner Spangler?

A. I have known him ever since I have been in the theatre.

Q. Did you see him that night? A. No, sir; I do not secollect seeing him that night; I only happened to go on the stage to see the manager.

Q. Which side of the stage did you go on? A. The right hand side, facing the audience—furthest from the President's box.

Q. What was the position of this man? A. His position ought to have been there when the scene was to be changed, right in the centre of the stage; his business was to change the scenes, and he ought to have been right behind the scenes.

Q. On which side? A. I do not know on which side his position was.

Q. Do you know whether the passage through which Booth passed out of the door is generally obstructed?

A. Sometimes there are a great many persons there so that you cannot pass; but that night verything seemed to be clear; I met nobody that night until I met Wilkes Booth.

Q. Were they playing a piece requiring many shiftings.

that you cannot pass; but that night everything seemed to be clear; I met nobody that night until I met Wilkes Booth.

Q. Were they playing a piece requiring many shiftings of the scenes? A. I think at that point of the play it could not be many minutes before the scene would require to be changed.

Q. Was it a time when the passage way, in the ordinary course of things, would have been obstructed? A. Some of the actors might have been obstructed? A. Some of the actors might have been there, waiting to go en the next scene.

Witness here described at length the various localities in connection with the stage.

Q. Did you ever see Spangler wear a mustache? A. No; I have always seen him as he appears now; I don't think I ever saw him with a mustache.

Q. How long have you known him? A. Ever since Ford's theatre has been going—nearly two years.

By Judge Horr—Q. Is there not a side way by which the theatre can be entered without passing in from the front of th? A. No; not as I know of; there is one I title passage where the actors and actresses get in, but that is the frunt way.

Q. That is used exclusively by the actors? A. Yes, sir; it was used, when the theatre was first opened, by actors when they wanted to go out and take a drink without being observed by the audience.

Q. When you met Booth on the stage, as he was passing out, could you see the door as he went out? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any doorkeeper standing there that you

Q. Was there any doorkeeper standing there that you could see? A. I did not see any.
Q. Was the door open? A. No; I think not.
Q. Was there snything to obstruct his passage out?
A. No.

Q Was there snything to obstruct his passage out?

A. No.

Q. Was not that an unusual state of things? A. It seemed strange to me; it was unusual.

Q. Was there any check at all at the door as he went rout? A. It seemed to me after he gave me the blow that knocked me down, and in which he came very near going under, he made one plunge and was out.

Q. Was it your impression that the door was opened for him or that he opened it himself? A. I don't know; I tried it myself to see if it could be opened so easily; it surprised me.

Q. Was it your impression that some one assisted him in going out by opening the door? A. I did not see anybody; I only saw him go out.

Q. Do the scenes stand at this time just as they were left, or have they been changed? A. I really do not know.

Q. Do you say there is no passage out of the theatre.

Q. You saw them go and drink together? A. Yes:

Q. He saw to their being fed and whered, and t. Yes.

Q. Was he hired by Booth? A. No; not Spangler; the other young man Booth hired; but I suppose Booth thought he would not do justice to his horse, and get Spangler to see to it when he was not there.

Q. What position did Spangler hold in the theatre?

A. He was one of the stage managers; he shifted seenes at night and worked on the stage during the day.

Q. What was his position on the stage at night? A. On the right hand of the stage as you face the audience.

Q. That was the side of the President's box, was is next? A. No; the President's box was on the left hand side of the stage as you look out, opposite Spangler's place.

ing at the performance.
Q. Had he his hat on?
A. No.
Q. How was he dressed?
A. I could not tell exactly
what kind of clothes he had on.
Q. Did he look just as he does now as to his face?
Yer; just as natural as he does now.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN MILES, COLORED.

rrom the theatre? A. I do not think it is more than afty yards.

CROSS-EX_MINED-BY MR. EWING.

Q. Was the play going on when Booth rode up and called for Spangler? A. Ye; they were just closing a scene and getting ready to take that scene off; pangler was pushing the scene across the stage when Booth called to him three times.

Q. Where were you? A. I was up on the "fly," three stories and a half from the stage.

Q. In what a t was that? A. I think in the third act.

Q. How long before the President was shot? A. The President came in the first act; it hak it was hot by A. The President came in the first act; it hak it was hot horse there out it he was shot I think it was about three-quarters of an hour.

there until he was shot I think it was about three-quarters of an hour.

Q. Do you know who held the horse? A. John Peanut held the horse; from the time Booth brought him until he went away, every time I saw him, John was holding the horse.

Q. Was John Peanut there when Booth came up? A. I did not see him there; there was no one there when Booth came up.

Q. Do you know whether Spangler went out of the door when Booth called him? A. He ran across the stage; I did not see him go out.

Q. How long did Spangler stay there? A. I do not know; the next time I looked this boy was hold by the horse.

horse.

Q. How long was this after he called for Spangler?

A. Perhaps ten or fifteen minutes. Perhaps ten or fifteen minutes.
Q. Do you know what Spangler had to do with Booth?
A. No; he appeared to be familiar with him.
Q. Did Booth treat him? A. I never saw him treat

Q. Did Booth treat him? A. I hever have him.
Q. Did Spangler have anything to do with Booth's horses? A. I have seen him hold them up at the stables.
Q. Did you know anything about men hitching the horses or sadding them "p? A. No, sir; I never saw him hitch them up to the buggy; John Feanut always did that.
Q. Do you know what place Spangler eccupied on the stage? A. On the right hand side, next to E street; on the side the Freedent's box was.

Q. Do you know what place Spanger occuped on the stage? A. On the right hand side, next to K street; on the side the President's box was.
Q. Cooled you see him from where you were, three stories above? A. Yes; I could see right straight down through the scenes on that side of the stage; I always saw him at work on that side.
Q. Was he on that side when Booth called him? A. Yes.
Q. What was Spangler's business there? A. To shift the secret at night across the stage.
Q. Was there another man shifting them from the

CONTINUED ON PIFFH PACE.